

Mr Rogers
(-397-)
Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1793:

[Whole No. 422.]



LAWS OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia,
in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday
the fifth of November, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-two.

**AN ACT for repealing the several
Impost Laws of the United States,
so far as they may be deemed to
impose a Duty on useful Beasts
imported for Breed.**

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several laws of the United States, imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, so far as they may be deemed to impose a duty on horses, cattle, sheep, swine or other useful beasts, imported into the United States, for breed, shall be repealed.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the
United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

**AN ACT making provision for the
persons therein mentioned.**

WHEREAS Colonel John Harding, and Major Alexander Trueman, while employed in carrying messages of peace to the hostile Indians, were killed by the said Indians:

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That four hundred and fifty dollars per annum for seven years, be allowed to the widow and orphan-children of the said Colonel John Harding, and the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, for the same term of seven years, to the orphan-children of the said Major Alexander Trueman, to commence on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and to be paid half yearly, at the Treasury, to the said widow, and to the guardians of the said orphan-children, or to their legal attorneys.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the
United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

**AN ACT making an appropriation
to defray the expense of a treaty
with the Indians north west of
the Ohio.**

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, arising from the surplus of former appropriations unexpended, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defraying the expense of negotiating and treating with the hostile Indian tribes northwest of the river Ohio.

And be it further enacted, That each of the commissioners, who may be appointed for managing such negotiations and treaties, shall be entitled to an allowance, exclusive of his necessary expenses, of eight dollars per day, during his actual service, to be paid out the monies so appropriated.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN LANGDON, President pro
tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

**AN ACT providing for the payment
of the First Instalment due on a
Loan made of the Bank of the
United States.**

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to apply two hundred thousand dollars, of the mo-

nies which may have been borrowed, in pursuance of the fourth section of the act, intitled "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," in payment of the first instalment, due to the bank of the United States, upon a loan made of the said bank, in pursuance of the eleventh section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the said bank.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN LANGDON, President pro
tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED, MARCH 2, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

**AN ACT for the relief of Elijah
Boltwick.**

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as an indemnification, and to reimburse Elijah Boltwick, for certain costs and expenditures, he was put to, in defending a prosecution against him, on contracts which he made, as an agent of the deputy commissary general of purchases in the northern department, in the purchase of cattle for the use of the continental army, at a time, during the late war, when they were in great want of provision, there be granted to him one hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-two cents, payable out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of the United States.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN LANGDON, President pro
tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

[It is from the judicious OBSERVATIONS and perspicuous ARGUMENTS of writers like MARCELLUS, and not from the rapid rhapsodies of modern State Emperors, that AMERICANS are to form just conceptions of the measures necessary to be pursued, at the present eventful period, to SECURE their HONOUR, FELICITY and NATIONAL PROSPERITY.]

Edit. Cent.

"NON NOSTRUM, TANTAS COMPOSERE
LITES."

MR. RUSSELL,

HAVING attempted, in a late paper, to shew that a rigid adherence to the system of Neutrality between the European nations now at war, is equally the dictate of justice and of policy, to the individual citizens of the United States, while the nation remains neutral, the question recurs, what is the line of conduct preferred to the nation itself, at this delicate juncture, by those immutable laws of justice and equity, which are equally obligatory to foreigners and to subjects, to republics and to kings. I shall not make any consideration of general policy a separate subject of enquiry, because I hold it to be one of the most undeniable principles of government, that the truest policy of a nation consists in the performance of its duties. The rights of nations are nothing more than an extension of the rights of individuals to the great societies, into which the different portions of mankind have been combined; and they are all mediately or immediately derived from the fundamental position which the author of christianity has taught us as an article of religion, and which the revised declaration of rights of the National Convention in France have declared, to contain the essence of liberty. "Liberty," says the new Declaration of Rights, "consists in the power of doing whatever is not contrary to the rights of others." "Whatsoever," says the Saviour of mankind, "you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Let us therefore be cautious to do nothing contrary to the rights of others, and we shall continue to enjoy and to deserve the blessings of freedom. Let us do as we should chuse others might do to us, and we shall deserve the favors of Heaven.

If these are the principles upon which our national conduct is to be grounded, it will follow, that an impartial and unequivocal neutrality between the contending parties is prescribed to us as a duty, unless we are bound by some existing contract or stipulation, to make a common cause with one of them.

I have already said it: The natural state of all nations, with respect to one another, is a state of peace—"damus petimusque vicissim." It is what we have a right to expect from them, and for the same reason it is our duty to observe it towards them. In addition to this natural obligation, we are bound by express treaties with France, England, Holland and Prussia, to observe the laws of peace with the subjects of their different governments, and we have no right to interfere in their contentions. Whatever may be the current of our sentiments, or of our opinions—what-

ever may be the language suggested by our passions, or the wishes inspired by our affections, we are not constituted judges of the respective merits of their cause. From a feeling of gratitude towards a nation which assisted us in the days of our own calamity, we may be disposed to throw a veil over their own errors and crimes, and wish them that success which their frantic enthusiasm has rendered so improbable. As the descendants of Englishmen, we may be willing to lose the memory of all the miseries they inflicted upon us in our just struggle against them, and even the relics of their resentment, which still refuse the complete fulfilment of the treaty of peace, and we may wish them still to retain their reputation for successful courage and conduct in war—as men, we must undoubtedly lament the effusion of human blood, and the mass of misery and distress which is preparing for the great part of the civilized world; but as the citizens of a nation at a vast distance from the continent of Europe—of a nation whose happiness consists in a real independence, disconnected from all European interests and European politics, it is our duty to remain, the peaceable and silent, though sorrowful spectators of the sanguinary scene.

With the reasons for neutrality suggested by these considerations of natural duty and of positive stipulation, a forcible argument concurs, derived from our interest. In the general conflict of all the commercial European Nations, the advantages which will be thrown into our hands, and the activity and vigour which will be given to every branch of our commerce, are too obvious to need any discussion. As the natural consequence of War, the necessities of all the belligerent powers must increase in proportion as their means of supply will diminish, and the profits, which must infallibly flow to us from their wants, can have no other limitation than the extent of our capacity to provide for them.

With all these inducements to a decided neutrality, let us look at the other side of the medal, and see what would be the consequence of our making ourselves partisans in the contest.—First, we should be engaged in a quarrel, with the laws of nations against us. It would be a violation of our political duties; a departure from the principles of national justice, and an express breach of the positive stipulations of peace and friendship with the several belligerent powers, contained in the treaties which I have already mentioned. An act of partiality in favor of either party would be an act of perfidy to the other.

I have so full a confidence in the equity and virtue of my countrymen, that I should rest the argument on this point alone, if I had not perceived that a contrary system of policy, is avowed by men of some influence among us, and openly recommended in some of the public prints of the day. A system, which professing to arise from an extraordinary attachment to the cause of Liberty and Equality, may in reality be traced to the common sources of private avarice, and private ambition, perhaps at once the cause and effect of an implicit devotion to France, and an antipathy to England, exceeding the limits of a national resentment.

To men of this description, arguments derived from the obligations of natural justice, or of written contract will be perfectly nugatory. "The Rights of Man," will be their answer to the one, and "Liberty and Equality," to the other. I apply therefore to a principle of more efficacious operation in their minds, if their own interest is in any degree connected with that of their country, and ask them what would be the inevitable consequence of a war, with all Europe, excepting only the present prevailing power in France? The experience of the late war, would perhaps, discourage an attempt on the part of Great-Britain to conquer this continent, but we have a sea-coast of twelve hundred miles every where open to invasion—and where is the power to protect it? We have a flourishing commerce, expanding to every part of the Globe, and where will it turn when excluded from every market of the Earth? We depend upon the returns of that commerce for many necessities of life, and when those returns shall be cut off, where shall we look for the supply? We are in a great measure destitute of the defensive apparatus of War, and who will provide us with the arms and ammunition that will be indispensable? We feel severely at this moment, the burden of our public debt, and where are the funds to support us in the dreadful extremity to which our own madness and iniquity would reduce us?—Not to mention the infallible destruction of our Finances, and the national bankruptcy, which the friends of the system I am combating, would perhaps welcome as a blessing.—Are these, Sir, imaginary apprehensions, or are they objects of trivial moment? Our national existence may depend upon the event of our Councils in the present crisis, and to advise us to engage voluntarily in the War, is to aim a dagger at the heart of the country.

MARCELLUS.

The following is the first Speech ever made by Louis XVI.

SEATED on the Throne to which it has pleased God to raise us, we hope his bounty will support our youth, and guide us in the means to make our people happy—this is our first desire. We know this felicity principally depends on a wise administration of our finances, for it is that which has a chief relation between a sovereign and his subjects; and it is towards this point that our first care and solicitude shall be directed.—We have had rendered us an account of our receipts and expences, and have seen with pleasure there were sufficient funds for the exact payment of all arrears and interests, as well as of a reimbursement of all charges, as we consider these engagements as debts of the state, and as a property in common with all other we are bound to protect, therefore entitled to our first care. After having thus provided for the public creditor, and assured these principles of justice which shall form the basis of our reign, we shall occupy ourselves with relieving our people from the weight of their present burthens. We cannot arrive at this desirable end but by order and economy. The fruits which shall result from them are not the work of a moment; and we prefer enjoying this ease of our subjects a little later, than to dazzle them by a relief the stability of which is not yet assured.

There are expences indispensably necessary with the safety of our realm. There are others, which, depending on our liberality, may be susceptible of some moderation, but which, having acquired certain rights by long possession, can be economised but gradually. There are, finally, expences which hold with our persons, and with the splendor of our court; on these we can follow our inclinations more promptly; and we have already taken steps to reduce them to certain bounds.—Such sacrifices as these will cost us nothing, whilst they can relieve our people; their happiness shall be our glory; and the good we can do them will be the sweetest recompence of our labors.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Address of the National Convention to the Dutch.

YOUR Republic, Batavians, having lost her titles, the French found them at Breda, and are now proceeding to restore them to you. France when enslaved, suffered you to be oppressed by the Prussians who always thirst after blood and gold—France emancipated, comes to deliver you from those oppressors by her armies that pant for liberty and glory. It is for Republics to efface the arms of Despotism. History bears witness to the unceasing efforts which you once made to obtain your freedom; but she records also your imprudence, founded, perhaps, on gratitude, by which your fetters have been rivetted. It is not enough that you have wrested from the ravages of the sea, immense advantages that have been devoured by English ambition—you must also rid yourselves of domestic tyrannies. Your ancestors struggled for eighty years against the united forces of superstition and despotism. Liberty requires of you only a single day to establish completely your liberty and independence.—Governed for ages by foreign powers, you ought to be weary of being transmitted, like live stock, in succession, from the House of Hapsburg to that of Bavaria; and from thence to the house

of Burgundy, in order to be transmitted to the Houses of Austria and Nassau.

A Captain General of the United Provinces, pensioned by the States, is become your master—your tyrant; and thus it is that you have lost all in giving your confidence to one man. Your ancestors saw in your Stadtholder only the first subject of the State; the guardian of your liberties; but even in those goodly times your Prince was none other than a despot. The hereditary chief of a republic is her natural and most formidable enemy.

The first act, therefore, of the French Republic, will be to destroy the ancient government. It is necessary to destroy totally the roots of the Stadtholderate, if you wish to prevent their shooting forth with new vigor. There is in your annals a solemn edict of adjuration and of independence, which put an end to the tyranny of Philip. You said, "Men were not made for Princes, but Princes for Men;" they out to be cashiered, when, instead of defending them, they become their enemies. Let the people proclaim the declaration of rights, to abolish the Stadtholdership, to recover immense sums which your venal magistrates have, under a thousand pretexts, prodigalized to the house of Nassau, to destroy the ancient aristocracy, to abolish the sale of mankind, practiced in the midst of you, in the name of your East-India company, a traffic more infamous than *prossing* in England, to organize a simple and economical government, to modify or to suppress unjust taxes on the first necessities of life, to maintain their immense credit, to which all Europe is associated, to consolidate public faith;—such are the articles of peace and alliance which the French Republic offers to you, such are the benefactions of liberty and equality; such are the conditions which we stipulate for the human race, proclaiming its omnipotence, and asserting its rights.

In fact, what is your Stadtholder?—a Captain General becomes a monarch, a subject grown into a master, a tribune swelled into a tyrant, a pupil, an ally of those Brunswicks, one of whom devours your commerce in India, whilst the other has enslaved your Republic, and dared to pollute your territory. What is your Stadtholder then?—a servile Parasite of the English, who dictate their laws to him, and to you also; a vassal of Prussia, who obeys her bayonets & her intrigues; is it such an authority as this that you would maintain?

Re-trace the honorable pages of your history, and say, if the highest degree of your glory and prosperity does not date from that epocha when you first had a republican administration; say, if it was not that free form of government which excited the envy of foreigners, whetted the hatred of the House of Orange, and lighted up the war of Kings? That epocha, for you will this day be renewed. Courage and virtue will be a better defence for you than a Stadtholder. Liberty, courage, and virtue, such are the true chiefs of Republicans, which can never be fatal or dangerous to them,

To destroy all the vestiges of that hereditary authority, created first by gratitude, and terminated by tyranny, will not be sufficient; liberty cannot permit the hideous traces of feudality, of nobility, or magisterial aristocracy, to dwell amongst you. The liberty of persons is nothing, without the liberty of lands; they must be enfranchised. The peasants are every where the most zealous defenders of republics. The momentary exercise of the revolutionary power cannot alarm the Batavians. How can those who have not been afraid of eternizing the despotism of a Stadtholder, not for a moment confide in a great and free nation, who will but regulate the first emotions of liberty, crush every party that would oppress it, and render abhorred the birth of anarchy. You will not listen to the calumnies of your enemies; they know that it is the intention of France neither to domineer over,

or enslave any nation, but to restore its sovereignty to it. Revolutions, to be productive of good, ought well to be organized, and we bring to you but the fruits of our experience. To every revolution a provisional power is necessary, which may well temper the excess of zeal and of personal interest, and stop the rapidity of the disorganization of the ancient order of things, replace for a short time eclipsed authority, and check the devastations of anarchy.

Commercial jealousy is one of the scourges of earth, and we will destroy it.—Listen to your brave ancestors, you, the proud fellow countrymen of Ruyter, cease to bow under the yoke of a foreign power, or under the weight of domestic oppression. The detestation of slavery ought to ferment in every Batavian heart. For you to enjoy the advantages of civil liberty, is not sufficient; for it cannot be secure without political liberty also.—Seize this epocha, when a great people is proclaiming the Rights of Man, and of nations—and learn to unite yourselves to your brethren, that you may seize again possession of your rights.

Slavery has ages of duration, liberty offers but moments of opportunity. Break, henceforth, that impious alliance, formed with the families of tyrants.—The shout of liberty has harrowed up their souls. To arms, generous Batavians! those who shall spill their blood and expend their treasures, will be true creatures of your independence.—Unite yourselves to France in the combat of despotism; the Republic will defend your liberty like her own, and will never lay down her arms until it shall be confirmed. There is a holy coalition between all nations worthy of liberty, until every species of royalty shall be abolished by the unanimous consent of the human race.

MARCH 24.

The commissaries in Belgium have sent to the Convention 3 decrees, the first of which orders General Miranda to present himself immediately to the Convention, to give an account of his conduct—and they have directed Dumourier to take the proper steps on the occasion—by the second decree, they have considered the army of Louvain as under a disorganization, through the means of some disaffected persons. The army in general requires, that penal laws shall be passed, and the commissaries sent citizen Danton to Paris to solicit the Convention on this subject—by the third decree they have sent to Paris, and have suspended the colonel of the 73d regiment of infantry, who for several days was ordering the volunteers and sundry battalions of the army, to disperse from the main body, contrary to the directions of Gen. Dumourier.

The Convention has confirmed the said three decrees, and ordered Miranda and the said colonel to be brought to their bar.

The minister of war has sent to suppress the insurgents who infest the department of Mayenne and Loire, 22 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, 15 general officers, and 53 pieces of ordnance. These are instructed not to answer to the conspirators in any other way than by the fire of their guns, and not quit their posts until they have exterminated them.

Three administrative bodies of Nantz, inform, that for ten days past the country was oppressed with insurgents. The city of Nantz alone has been preserved. These insurgents were in number near 4000, and covered a space of three leagues near the environs of Nantz.

A letter from the commandant of the national guards at Nantz, was since received and read in the Convention, which mentions, that the insurgents had been pursued, and their chief was killed with many others, so that the whole body was dispersed.

AMERICA.

STAUNTON (Virginia) April 23.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this State, to his friend in Knoxville, dated March 14.

"It with no small degree of concern, that I hear of dissensions taking place among you, and a spirit of opposition to the government. It may be said that self preservation is the first law of nature; that you cannot with folded arms stand still and see your friends and neighbours taken off by degrees, by the faithless savages, without endeavoring to retaliate. Let me ask, if you can in a mopish way effectually chastise your enemies, or by that means bring about a peace. Every man, on cool reflection, must answer in the negative. Then why such unadvised attempts; and why not wait the issue of the measures of the general government. Congress is not inattentive; the executive of the United States, and of some of the individual States, are anxiously solicitous about the western frontier. Great plans cannot be matured in an hour, nor in a few days. Have patience, my countrymen, and we shall soon see, if we

act like good citizens of a great republic, that things will be better ordered than if our narrow schemes had taken place. In the mean time be well prepared, and act upon the defensive with vigor; never be off your guard; always be ready to repel force with double blows. If, like Lions, robbed of their young, you had turned out and cut off Watts and his party, on their retreat, you would have achieved something worthy of brave and experienced men. Had Captain Handley's men stood by him and fought, victory would have been certain. All your other misfortunes have proceeded in a great degree, from a fatal self-security. Look back my countrymen on your own conduct; be ready to blame where amiss—stand ready at the call of legal authority, to turn out, and do your part in defence of your fellow-citizens—scorn the base plan of hiring substitutes—do your own proportion of service; it will make you a band of patriots and heroes, and secure the lasting prosperity and happiness of your country.

"One word more—This I can assure you, and all our friends over French-Broad, that acts of violence, contrary to public authority, will be prejudicial to them in having the land office opened on an unfavorable footing to their views and interests."

PETERSBURGH, (Vir.) May 3.

By Capt. Morris of the ship Blandford, arrived at Bermuda Hundred from Glasgow, which place he left the 25th of March, we learn—That orders have been sent to the Governors of the several counties of the kingdom of Ireland, to seize the ordnance belonging to any military association within their districts, Government having deemed it expedient, as the standing army in Ireland is adequate to its defence, that armed bodies, not of the appointment, or under the controul of his Majesty, shall no where be suffered to appear in force.—That on the 12th of March, in the British House of Commons, on motion of the Attorney-General, leave was given to bring in a bill on the subject of a traitorous correspondence with France, in which it was proposed to make it high treason to sell, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the persons at present exercising the sovereign authority of France, their armies, navies, or subjects, any naval or military stores, coin, bullion, corn, clothing, or other necessities; as also for any British subject to purchase lands in France, or stock in the French funds, or to lend money upon lands in France, by way of mortgage.

SALEM, May 7.

By Capt. Byrne, from Martinique, we learn, that that island is still unhappy from its internal dissensions. The Planters continue their attachment to the ancient government, and oppose by force the Patriots. On the 15th of April, a company of Whites, and another of Blacks, were sent by the Aristocrats to a place near Fort Royal, where they intercepted a boat, and took prisoners three Patriots of note; they also seized and carried off a considerable quantity of ammunition. In consequence of this provocation, two columns marched from Fort Royal on the 16th, under Gen. Rochambeau and M. de St. Cyran, with a grasshopper in each column. At 9 o'clock the General's column attacked, and a skirmish of two hours ensued; they dislodged the Aristocrats from their out posts, and took their second in command prisoner. On the return of the patriots, M. de St. Cyran was shot dead by one of his own detachment, who alleged that he was an Aristocrat. Twelve of Gen. Rochambeau's men were wounded in the skirmish with the Aristocrats, 3 of whom died before Capt. Byrne failed, which was on the 17th.

There is no regular force at Martinique:—The Patriots do 15 days duty in turns, and with much cheerfulness and alacrity; being determined to defend the island against any attack; though should the English make one, a diversion would be made in their favor by the Aristocrats, who wish, and probably have solicited, their protection.

The Committee of Safety at St. Pierre is constituted upon true equality principles, consisting of White, Mulatto and Black members.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

The brig Commerce, capt. Shurtliff, arrived here this forenoon, in 35 days from Amsterdam; but has brought no

newspapers, nor any news of moment later than we have already had.

We learn by the captain and passengers, that in several severe battles the French and Austrians have lost great numbers of men; that it was reported the French were on the retreat, and that they had given up, or was expected they would give up the several conquests they had made in Brabant; and that it would be difficult to make their retreat good, on account of the vast numbers of enemies Dumourier had to contend with. Our informant says, that Valence was not killed, as was reported, but was supposed to be gone to Paris.

They report also, that in Amsterdam, they are puzzled much by the various contradictory reports they hear from day to day; that it was impossible to learn, with any degree of precision, which of the armies had suffered most in the several engagements; but it was generally tho't, by what they heard, that the French had suffered much, as it was believed they were on the retreat.

BOSTON, March 8.

Yesterday arrived the ship Charlotte, Capt. Mackay, from London. By this ship our attentive London correspondent has continued his communication of papers, &c. to the 3d of April, inclusive. Extracts therefrom follow.

HAGUE, March 22.

Official intelligence of the battle of the 18th is published. Both sides suffered much. The loss of the combined forces 1000 killed, 3000 wounded. The French in killed, wounded and missing, lost 7000 men, 32 pieces light artillery. The capture of the artillery is of little consequence, except as evidence of victory.

In the action of the 18th 120,000 men were at times engaged.

Gen. Valence was not killed, but badly wounded in the head, in the battle of the 18th. He was carried to Brussels.

Counter Revolution in France.

The entire stoppage of communication with France, which has just taken place, necessarily deprives us of intelligence from that quarter. To what circumstance this sudden resolution of the French rulers is to be attributed, we cannot say. It is, however, probable, that the interruption of a communication so evidently advantageous to themselves, has been occasioned by some circumstances of a domestic nature, the knowledge of which they were desirous of withholding from us as long as possible. We know that in Brittany a very formidable insurrection has taken place, which was well conducted, and appeared very likely to spread into other provinces of that unhappy kingdom. This may have occasioned a considerable ferment at Paris, and have produced in addition to the deplorable intelligence received from the Netherlands and the banks of the Rhine, a fresh effervescence and new scenes of desolation and massacre.

LEYDEN, March 26.

We are informed by advices from Heusden, that on the 22d inst. between 11 and 12 at night, a detachment of the Swiss regt. of Gumoens took by assault the strong battery which the French had established at Raansdenk near Gertruydenberg. The French abandoned all their artillery and warlike ammunition, and had not even time to spike up their cannon. This success will doubtless facilitate the attack against Gertruydenberg, which is said to have been invested on the 23d by the Prussians and Dutch troops united.

OSTEND, March 30.

The French troops left this town for Dunkirk about three o'clock this afternoon, and at four, one of his Britannic majesty's cutters entered the port. Most of the prizes had failed before the cutter arrived; the others, which were to have failed this day, are stopped. Three English brigs are still here, under the care of the British consul.

HAGUE, March 28.

A letter was this day received from Captain Bentinck dated yesterday, at Bois le Duc, containing intelligence from Antwerp and Maestricht that the advanced guard of the Austrian army entered Brussels on the 20th at noon: That the French was poised at Halle: That the

country from Bois le Due to Lier, was clear of the enemy; and that the French force still at Breda, amounted to 4000, and that at Gertruydenberg to 2500 men.

[Halle, the place at which the French army has retreated to, is in Austrian Netherlands, in Hamault, 8 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 22 N. of Mons.]

Accounts are also received that Deit was taken on the 20th in the attack by Colonel Mylins; that a considerable magazine was left by the French at Louvain; and that, in the affair of the 22d, the Austrians had 1000 men killed and wounded, and the French had 4000 killed.

Accounts have been received here from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, dated Breiheck, near Louvain, the 23d instant, stating, that on the preceding day he had attacked the French, who were advantageously posted between Tivernmont and Louvain; That the engagement was long and obstinate; but that the French were beat, and driven beyond Louvain, and were then posted behind the Dyle, between Louvain and Brussels.

March 30.

Intelligence has been received here, that the citadel of Namur, is taken by the Austrians, and that a considerable body of the Austrian troops has been detached from that place to join the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg's army.

LONDON, April 3.

Yesterday dispatches from Holland were received at the secretary of state's office, the substance of which we understand to be—

That the garrisons of Breda and Gertruydenberg surrendered by capitulation on the 28th ult. that the troops of the Batavian legion in both places, were included in the capitulation on the same terms with the French, and that both were allowed to march out with the honors of war, and take the route for France.

The same dispatches add, that advices had been received from Brussels, dated the 29th, at which time it was known there that Dumourier having left his post at Halle, was continuing his retreat to Valenciennes, and that the Austrians had taken possession of Antwerp, Namur and Mons.

Letters, we know not by what mode of conveyance, have been received, dated March 27, at which time all was perfectly quiet.

Of all the military characters employed in the continental war, the duke of Brunswick has been the most unsuccessful. Prince Cobourg has gained honor by his late successes—Dumourier and Clairfayt have added to their reputation as generals, both by victory and defeat; but the Duke of Brunswick added nothing to his laurels by his irruption into France, and by his RETREAT lost them all.

Offend was entirely evacuated by the French on Saturday last. Several vessels were taken therein. The garrison consisted of 2000 men, now retreating towards France.

Two regiments of French emigrants are to be raised in England. Commanders, marquis de Choiseul, and the duke d'Harcourt.

Gen. Dumourier has requested of general Clairfayt, a truce and conference—the request was answered—"Prepare yourself for battle, I am after you."

Gen. Custine, on the 20th March attacked near Stormberg, a party of 500 Prussians, and defeated them. The Prussians however, fought with great obliquity and effect.

Philadelphia, May 15.

Sunday last the ship Morning Star, Captain Roger Kenn, arrived from Havre de Grace, which port he left the 28th March, and brings Paris papers as late as the 25th.

Letter from the Minister of War to the President of the Convention, dated 21st March.

I have received a letter from General Dumourier, which I have communicated to the committee of general defence, that announces to me a considerable desertion, and the misfortune is confirmed by the Commissaries from the Convention in Belgium. I took immediately all the measures in my power to stop the evil. The soldiery commit pillages and continue robberies, which alienate the affections of the inhabitants, at a time when we have the greatest interest to use a contrary spirit. I have given orders to the Gens d'Armes to pursue and to bring back the deserters.

I have caused the military law and courts martial to be put in force; but they are not sufficient. I look on it as one of the most essential objects of importance, that the National Convention pass military laws during the war. These measures become more urgent, at this moment, than ever; for without them, there can be no army.

Another letter from the same minister:

I herewith communicate to the Convention, the letters and dispatches which I have re-

ceived from Gen. Dumourier. Altho' alarming as they may appear, the Convention will see that the intrepidity of the French soldiers is not abated.

Copy of a letter from General Dumourier, dated at Tivernmont, March 19.

"It is with great pain, citizen minister, that I communicate to you an account of the check which I have received. You must have seen, by my letters of yesterday, that my sentiments are but too truly justified, on account of the news which I have received of the dangers at Namur, in the approach of a corps of about 15,000 men, who directed themselves towards Brussels and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preserve the public good, without dislodging the enemy from the camp of Nervengem. I have made, in consequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy; my centre division made their attack on Nervengem, and my left, commanded by Miranda and Champmorin, attacked the village—; the right, and centre of the army had some success, although the infantry was twice repulsed, and driven from the village of Nervengem. The left wing proving unfortunate, their retreat was made with confusion till behind Tivernmont, or perhaps a little further. The Marshal de Camp Mielen was killed, who commanded the artillery, and two general officers were wounded in the flight, and sundry pieces of cannon taken, amongst which there were three 12 pounders.

"I was ignorant of this derangement, and I had prepared an attack for to-morrow to complete victory. And uneasy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious part of the field in the evening, to learn the situation of the left wing, and was astonished not to find one of the corps on my way to Tivernmont. I gave order to Miranda to resume his post on the heights of St. Margarita to cover the retreat.

"I send you, citizen minister, a letter from Valenciennes, who was wounded; and who is now on his way to Brussels. I am going back to the camp of Louvain to cover Brussels and Malines. I cannot dilminate that the evil of disorganization is at its height. I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country, where we have aggravated the inhabitants, by pillage and the discipline of the troops. I will do all I can to save the army, who place in me the utmost confidence, and I will abide by their judgment. I will submit myself to the most severe examination, and I will demand a court martial to judge of my conduct. Two happy if the sacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious cause of Liberty! and I shall fight till I die, or am condemned by the patriots. I fear not the judgment of my Fellow Citizens, or the reproach of posterity. You will see that our loss has been considerable, about 2000 men. I must pass the utmost praise on the bravest soldiers of the universe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propose a suppression of the mode of electing them. This mode gives neither talents nor confidence, and will never produce subordination.

The minister sent the copy of a letter from General Dumourier to General du Val. The letter is wrote from the camp of Campeachie, dated 20th March. The following is the substance:

"Send me, my dear General, the corps of troops which you promised me, to replace the 4000 cowards, who abandoned me, and snatched from my hand the most certain victory.

"I beat the enemy, on the 18th, all day long, in the famous field of Nervinde. The enemy left us possession of the field. When I had learned the cowardice of my left wing, the enemy wanted to attack my right wing, which was commanded by Valenciennes—the centre by Egalite; but I have rallied the left wing. The right and centre sustained the combat.—I have, in the presence of the enemy, made a safe retreat to Campeachie, where I expect to be attacked to-morrow."

The Convention ordered, that the minister of war take information, respecting the cowards who acted badly on the day of the 18th.

The Commissaries sent to Angiers, write from that city, that they are in pursuit of the rebels, who will soon be exterminated.

Our forces, say they, are re-united every day, and fresh troops daily arriving from all quarters. We will pursue the enemy on both sides Loire, and we will re-establish the communication between Nantz and Angiers.

A company of Chasseurs from the Grande, well equipped, presented themselves to the Convention, took the oath, and marched off to the frontiers.

Captain Kean saw a British frigate off Havre as he came out, but on seeing the American flag, the frigate took no further notice of him.

Passengers in the Morning Star: Stephen Sayre, Esq; his lady and son, Mr. Callow, Monsieur Habbout and Marfau, and a family of steerage passengers.

From a Boston paper of May 8.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

London, April 3.

"You will perceive by the papers how extremely difficult it is to obtain the truth respecting the affairs of the continent.—That the campaign has opened bloodily, cannot be doubted: There has been several general engagements; I say general, from the great numbers engaged, and the killed. The first was early in the month the particulars I have already detailed.—The 2d was on the 16th, 17th and 18th of March. The 2 first days were not stained with much blood, as the combina-

ed forces retreated to take advantage of the ground. On the 18th the French gave battle with great spirit. The combined forces received them with firmness, and the contest for 11 hours was doubtful. At length victory declared in favor of the Austrians. I have seen the Austrian official accounts of this action.—That of the Prince Saxe Cobourg is the coolest, and most impartial, by that you will see the French only retreated to their first position. The slaughter must have been considerable on both sides. I will not mention numbers, as I really believe they have not yet been rightly ascertained. The latter was on the 22d of March between the advance guard of the Austrian and French armies near Louvain.—The accounts of it were received here on the 26th, and were contradicted in the Morning Chronicle of the 27th, and in several other papers. On the 29th the accounts were renewed; and on the 30th it was published here by authority. So the event may be relied on; the loss on each side is as usual variously reported; the highest make the killed on both sides amount to above 5000.

"We have much intelligence here of riots, plots of counter-revolutions and insurrections in France; many of them too ridiculous to deceive even a dupe to the famous bottle-conjuror's scheme. I believe there has been some discontents at Lyons a rising in Brittany, and a few other places, but they excite but little apprehension in the convention, whose intrepidity and firmness encrease according to the dangers which surround them.

"Business here has suffered a derangement from the almost innumerable bankruptcies that daily take place. The houses here which have failed are said to be at least two millions sterling. By the London Gazette you will see that the infection has reached Liverpool, Bristol, and several other places, to the irretrievable destruction of many small houses.

"As Messrs. Lane, Son and Frazier, have very considerable connections in America, I shall submit to you the propriety of publishing the following advertisement, which appeared in the papers of this day—viz. "All persons holding bills or notes, drawn, accepted, or endorsed by the house of Lane, Son and Frazier, and all persons having demands on the said house, are requested to send the full particulars of such bills, notes and demands respectively, to A. and J. Weston, No. 31, Fenchurch street.

"Rely on my assiduity to give you correct information. Opinions and conjectures I shall be sparing of."

Yesterday arrived here the privateer schooner Citizen Genet—she has captured the brig—Capt. Bassett of St. Vincents, bound to this port.

We are informed the privateer has taken a schooner bound to Philadelphia, from New Providence—on board of which there were two thousand dollars in specie.—Also a sloop, making with the ship from Glasgow four prizes.

Sunday came into this port the ship William of Glasgow, captured by the privateer citizen Genet about 10 days ago. She was bound to the Potomack, and is the first vessel captured by the Citizen Genet.

On Saturday morning about 1 o'clock this city was alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in the shop of Mr. Morrow, gunsmith, in Third near Chestnut-Street, in the neighborhood of the two banks, and contiguous to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The wind was at N. E. and fortunately almost calm, but the fire raged with great violence and gained considerably before the engines could be brought to check it: about two o'clock however, the flames were nearly subdued.

The principal sufferers on this occasion were Mess. R. Mason, Morrow, Douglass, Craig, Shively and Hay.

The spirit of the citizens was never more conspicuous than on this occasion; their activity was united, and under Providence, exerted to great effect.—Several buildings enveloped in fire, were in a manner snatched from the raging element.

Mr. Mason is entitled to an uncommon portion of sympathy, upon this occasion, having, only twelve hours before, lost his eldest son, Mr. Benjamin Mason, merchant of this city, by a sudden indisposition. This promising young man whose manners endeared him to all his acquaintances, went from his father's house in apparent good health, on Friday morning, and was a corpse between one and two o'clock. "Afflictions rise not out of the dust nor troubles spring from the ground."

A number of citizens had a meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of assisting their fellow-citizens who suffered by the above calamity, and chose committees in the several wards to receive subscriptions for the purpose.

The committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire are to meet to-morrow evening 7 o'clock at the City-Hall.

We are assured that the American plenipotentiaries at the court of Madrid, have negotiated a treaty with Spain respecting the navigation of the river Mississippi.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The United States are an asylum to the people of the rest of the globe—since the adoption of the new constitution, and the organization of the general government, the emigrations to this country have encreased beyond all calculation. The security to liberty, property, person and life, enjoyed under the auspices of this free and happy constitution, are the inducements which have operated so powerfully on the minds of every industrious reflecting emigrant—this security is at the present moment enjoyed in the highest perfection, and we trust will continue as long as the "sun shines, or the rivers run."

The efforts made by the restless sons of ambition and violence, to sow the seeds of discord—to weaken the general confidence in the freely elected officers of the people—may, to spirit up individuals and associated bodies, to assume the powers of the executive, and to exercise a summary vengeance on particular persons, whom malice or private pique may stigmatize with opprobrious epithets, must meet the execration of every friend to the interests and honor of the Union.

There are persons among us who assume the appellations of Patriots and Republicans, and yet are constantly publishing the most abusive slanders against men in office, who hold their appointments on the most honorable tenure, the unsolicited suffrages of a majority of their fellow citizens. Surely such republicanism can hardly be said to be skin-deep.

A murder was committed the 29th ult. in Berkeley county, Virginia, on a poor labouring man by the name of Johnston, the perpetrators were a James Conoway, and ——— McCabe, the latter shot Johnston with a pistol, put into his hands by Conoway, who is committed to gaol, McCabe made his escape.

The commencement of the Pupils belonging to the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia, will be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon on this day, the 15th instant, at the Methodist Church in Fourth-Street.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the right reverend bishop White, Lambert Cad. wrillader, Esq; to Miss Mary M'Call, daughter of Archibald M'Call, Esq; merchant of this city.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Favorite, Brown, H. de-Grace and Isle of Wight
Cleopatra, Kain, Havre-de-Grace.
Brig Munton, Parker, St. Vincents
Georgia Packet, Burrows, Charleston
Hope, M'Cullom, New-York
Sloop New-York Packet, Bailey, ditto
Sally, Ingham, St. Kitts
Nancy, Wheaton, Surinam
Rising Sun, Nichols, New-York

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	16/8
3 per Cents,	9/
Deferred,	9/8
Full shares Bank N. S.	par

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By Mathew Carey,

No. 118, Market-Street.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MAP of the present SEAT OF WAR,

No. I,

OF A NEW SYSTEM OF MODERN

GEOGRAPHY:

OR, A

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND

COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR;

And Present State of the Several

KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING

- I. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system and the latest observations.
- II. A general view of the earth considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.
- III. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.
- IV. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, and colonies.
- V. Their climates, air, soil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities, seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
- VI. The birds and beasts peculiar to each country.
- VII. Observations on the changes that have been any where observed upon the face of nature since the most early periods of history.
- VIII. The history and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength.
- IX. The genius, manners, customs, and habits of the people.
- X. Their language, learning, arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce.
- XI. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.
- XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances of principal places from Philadelphia, TO WHICH ARE ADDED
- I. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the Names, and places Alphabetically arranged.
- II. A TABLE of the COINS of all Nations, and their Value in ENGLISH MONEY.
- III. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable Events, from the Creation to the present Time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

The ASTRONOMICAL PART by JAMES FRUGSON, F. R. S.

To which have been added;

The late Discoveries of Dr. HERSCHEL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, CORRECTED, IMPROVED, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

(The terms, &c. of publication, in our next.)

LONDON.
STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the Prince of Orange, to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses. High and Mighty Lords!

THE State is most unjustly attacked; the territory of the Generality is invaded, and the arms of the enemy have unexpectedly met with a success which might extend to the cities having voices in the state, and the consequences of which might be incalculable.

Such High and Mighty Lords, are the dangers which either harass us already, or which still menace us. It is not my wish to dissemble them; I do not even wish to flatter myself that the Lilies we have already sustained will be the last. It is not surprising that this Republic should experience, at checks at the commencement of a war; but in the midst of these disasters she elevates herself, as if her losses awaken her activity, support her courage, and multiply her strength.

As little as the dangers of the state should be dissembled, so little ought her advantages and succours to be misunderstood. The situation of the country, intersected by rivers, canals, and lakes, holds out advantages capable of disputing with the enemy even were their successes still more considerable. The fidelity of the citizens their love for their country, is equally efficacious in a republican state. The troops of the republic are full of courage, and burn with a zeal to try their strength in the defence of their altars and fire sides. The seamen are animated by the very spirit that has never failed to honorably to distinguish the Dutch on an element which is natural to them, and on which they have so often confounded the pride of their enemies, I ought finally to assure myself, that not only the allies of the state, but also the formidable powers, which equally with the republic, have but one interest and one common enemy, will unite their efforts to ours to repel from the frontiers of this republic violence and injustice. But high and mighty lords, I found my confidence more especially in the sovereign arbiter of the world; who, out of nothing, has caused this country to attain its present strength, and who has preserved it by miracle, and supported the arm of my courageous predecessors. This God is eternal. His all-puissance, his sagacity are equally so, and he is still desirous of supporting those who repose their trust in him.

Upon these foundations it is that I declare, in the face of the whole universe, that far from being discouraged, I will watch till my last moment in the defence of the state; and that, notwithstanding a part of my possessions and domains is already occupied by the enemy, what continues to be mine, as well as my blood and my life, is still for the service of the state.

Let the nation rouse itself—let it form an union with me against an enemy desirous of seizing on its liberty, its property and its independence. I trust to be unceasingly found in the career of honor and the love of my country, and since I neither seek nor know no other grandeur than that of the country, I shall esteem myself happy, provided Heaven shall deign to direct and bless my efforts to that end.

Done at the Hague, Feb. 28, 1793.
(Signed) G. PRINCE OF ORANGE

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DORSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations. By William Bradford, Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the Interior Management thereof. By Caleb Lowmies, of Philadelphia.—If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments."—Montefu.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; New-York, by Thomas Allen; Boston, by David West.

TO BE SOLD,
Anoted covering Horse,
OF THE HUNTING BLEED.

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well formed, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 18, 1793.

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,
Sold by the BOOK-SELLERS,
DARSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & LARKSHANK.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

CIRCULAR LETTER,
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Respectfully addressed to every Gentleman of Science in the Continent and Islands of America.

SIR,
A SOCIETY has lately been instituted in this State, called the HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the professed design of which is, to collect, preserve and communicate materials for a complete history of this country, and accounts of all valuable efforts of human ingenuity and industry, from the beginning of its settlement. In pursuance of this plan, they have already amassed a large quantity of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; and are still in search of more: A catalogue of which will be printed for the information of the public.

They have also encouraged the publication of a monthly pamphlet, in which is given the result of their enquiries, into the natural, political and ecclesiastical history of this country. It is requested that you would contribute to its value and importance, by attention to the articles annexed. The Society beg leave to depend on your obliging answer to their heads of inquiry, when leisure and opportunity will permit.

Your letters addressed, free of expense, to the subscriber, will be gratefully received, and duly noticed in the Society's publications; and you will have the satisfaction of contributing to the general stock of knowledge, with which they hope to entertain the public.

In the name, and by order of the Society,
JEREMY BELKNAP,
Corresponding Secretary.

Boston, in Massachusetts, Nov. 1, 1791.

Articles on which the Society request information.

1. The time when your town or city was incorporated; its Indian name; when the settlement began; whether it was interrupted, and by what means; to what Colony or County it was first annexed; and if there have been any alterations, what they are, and when made.
2. The exploits, labours and sufferings of the inhabitants in war; particular accounts of devastations, deaths, captivities and redemptions.
3. Divisions of your town or city in parishes and precincts, or the erection of new towns within the former limits.
4. Time of gathering churches of every denomination; names of the several Ministers; the times of their settlement, removal and death; and their age at the time of their death.
5. Biographical anecdotes of persons in your town, or within your knowledge, who have been remarkable for ingenuity, enterprise, literature, or any other valuable accomplishment; an account of their literary productions, and if possible, copies of them.
6. Topographical description of your town or county, and its vicinity; mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, vegetable productions; remarkable falls, caverns, minerals, stones, fossils, pigments, medicinal and poisonous substances, their uses and antidotes.
7. The former and present state of cultivation, and your thoughts on farther improvements, either in respect to agriculture, roads or canals.
8. Monuments and relics of the ancient Indians; number and present state of any remaining Indians among you.
9. Singular instances of longevity and fecundity from the first settlement to the present time.
10. Observations on the weather, diseases, and the influence of the climate, or of particular situations, employments and ailments, especially the effect of spirituous liquors on the human constitution.
11. Accurate bills of mortality, specifying ages and casualties, the proportion of births and deaths, and the increase or decrease of population.
12. Accounts of manufactures and fisheries, and thoughts on the farther improvement of them.
13. Modes of education, private or public; what encouragement is given to schools and colleges, and what is done to advance literature; whether you have a social library, what is the number of books, and of what value.
14. What remarkable events have befallen your state, county, town, or particular families or persons, at any time.
15. The Corresponding Members of this Society are requested to transmit to the Corresponding Secretary, any historical information of which they may be possessed, respecting any part of the American Continent and Islands, together with printed acts and journals of Assemblies and Conventions, whether civil or ecclesiastical. And the Society will gratefully receive from them and from all other persons whatever, any books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps or plans which may be useful in forming an historical collection—and any natural or artificial productions which may enlarge the Museum.

The Library and Museum are deposited in an apartment of Faneuil Hall. Any person desirous of making a search among the books or manuscripts, may have access to them under such regulations, as may be known by applying to any one of the members.

POST-ROAD
TO THE GENESSEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehanna as far as Leesport; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.
General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

Commissioners appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.		
1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost	50,000	
1 Cash Prize	25,000	
1 ditto	20,000	
1 ditto	15,000	
1 ditto	10,000	
2 ditto	5,000	are
10 ditto	1,000	10,000
20 ditto	500	10,000
100 ditto	100	10,000
200 ditto	50	10,000
400 ditto	25	10,000
1,000 ditto	20	20,000
15,000 ditto	10	150,000

16,737 Prizes
33,463 Blanks
50,000 Dollars 350,000

By this scheme at least the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the Federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expense must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expense will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at something more than par: In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when completed, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, without deduction, in one month after the drawing, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the convenience of the fortunate adventurers. The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickens, City Treasurer of Washington; Thos. & Bartlett, of Charleston, South-Carolina; Gideon Denison, Savannah; Messrs. James West & Co. Baltimore; Mr. Peter Gilman, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, if presented on or before the 10th of April next; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to complete his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. complete; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.
S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.
A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.
Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen."

March 10, 1793.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-Street, NEW-YORK.
THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.
(L. L.)

LEONARD BLEECKER.
Just published,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street,
A C A S E,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is discussed the Question, WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?
Price Half a Dollar.

An Ordinance for securing the punctual Payment of the Moneys due on the Subscriptions to the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore arisen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the instalments, agreeably to the terms of the subscription. And whereas the Legislature at their last sessions, passed a supplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the said doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to pass any ordinance they may think proper, to complete the punctual payment of the said instalments.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, That if any subscriber of said Society shall neglect to pay the second payment of his share, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the third payment of his share, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his share, or their respective subscriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.
Passed at New-York, 20th February, 1793.
(Counterigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of specie which may be paid on the respective payments of every original share, by such Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of said shares in specie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

Dols. Cts.
On the 13th of April, 1793, with interest from 13th July, 1792, 63
On the 13th of May, 1793, with interest from 13th January, 1793, 7 85
On the 13th of July, 1793, 8 09
Stockholders in the said Society are hereby notified, that I, the subscriber, am duly authorized to make the requisite indorsements upon the certificates of shares which they may respectively hold, and that books of transfer are opened at my office, in Front-Street, New-York.
NICHOLAS LOW,
February 21, 1793. law13M.

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press. The rapid sale of the first edition*, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type. Those Bookellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.
* 1000 Copies.

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematic treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Bolton, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compals that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records, Attest,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'y.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the Massachusetts Magazine, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author styles 'Mercantile Arithmetic.' It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted. Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—THE PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. S.
Boston, Feb. 13.